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MYCOLOGIA

VOL. IX

JANUARY, 1917

No. 1

PHOTOGRAPHS AND DESCRIPTIONS OF CUP-FUNGI—V. PEZIZA PROTEANA AND PEZIZA VIOLACEA

FRED J. SEAVER

(WITH PLATE 1, CONTAINING 2 FIGURES)

During the summer of 1915, several collections were made of a *Peziza* which agrees with Boudier's description and illustration of *Aleuria proteana*. The species occurs on old burnt places which have been thoroughly overrun with mosses. The apothecia when young are beautiful waxy-white but with age become slightly colored, smoky or with a tinge of pink, which occasionally runs over to lilac.

The habitat, size, and character of the spores would indicate a close relationship with *Peziza violacea*, a species which is comparatively common on charcoal beds and recently burned places. The latter species, however, has a deep-violet hymenium which in aged specimens is almost black, the contrast in color being so marked that the plants could scarcely be referred to the same species, although their similarity in other respects cannot escape notice. The following descriptions and photographs have been drawn from fresh material collected in the outskirts of New York City.

Peziza proteana (Boud.) Seaver

Aleuria proteana Boud. Bull. Soc. Myc. Fr. 15: 50. 1899.

Galactinia proteana Sacc. Syll. Fung. 16: 709. 1902.

Apothecia sessile, cup-shaped, finally more or less repand, en-

[MYCOLOGIA for November (8: 293-337) was issued November 3, 1916.]



PEZIZA PROTEANA (BOUD.) SEEVER
PEZIZA VIOLACEA PERS.

tirely white when young, becoming overcast with a faintly reddish or lilac tint, reaching a diameter of 3–6 cm.; hymenium concave, becoming plane or convex and usually umbilicate, color varying from white when young to rosy, pale-violet, or slightly brownish; asci cylindric or subcylindric, reaching a length of 225–250 μ and a diameter of 10 μ ; spores 1-seriate or slightly crowded, small, ellipsoid, usually containing two small oil-drops, smooth, becoming sculptured, $5-7 \times 12-13 \mu$; spore-sculpturing assuming the form of minute warts or papillae; paraphyses slender, septate, enlarged above, where they reach a diameter of 7–8 μ .

On old burnt places which have been overrun with mosses.

TYPE LOCALITY: France.

DISTRIBUTION: New York and Texas; also in Europe.

ILLUSTRATION: Bull. Soc. Myc. Fr. 15: *pl.* 3, *f.* 1; Boud. Ic. Myc. *pl.* 293.

***Peziza violacea* Pers. Syn. Fung. 639. 1801**

Peziza Boltoni Quél. Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 25: 290. 1878.

Aleuria violacea Gill. Champ. Fr. Discom. 47. 1879.

Peziza ampelina Quél. Grevillea 8: 116. 1880.

Humaria violacea Sacc. Syll. Fung. 8: 149. 1889.

Aleuria Boltoni Gill. Champ. Fr. Discom. 206. 1886.

Apothecia gregarious, sessile or substipitate when young, at first closed and subglobose, gradually expanding, becoming shallow cup-shaped, discoid, or occasionally repand, at first regular in form, becoming irregular, the margin often splitting, externally at first white, finally becoming pale-violaceous, reaching a diameter of 3 or 4 cm., although often much smaller; hymenium concave, plane, or convex, pale-violet when young, becoming deep-violet with age, finally almost black, even or slightly uneven and usually umbilicate; substance very soft and brittle; asci cylindric or subcylindric, gradually attenuated below, reaching a length of 200–250 μ and a diameter of 12–15 μ , 8-spored; spores 1-seriate, or irregularly disposed, ellipsoid, usually containing two small oil-drops, hyaline, becoming sculptured, $8 \times 12-13 \mu$; spore-sculpturing consisting of very minute warts; paraphyses slender, septate, enlarged above, usually curved and filled with violet granules, reaching a diameter of 8 μ at their apices.

On burnt places and on charcoal beds.

TYPE LOCALITY: Europe.

DISTRIBUTION: New York to Wisconsin; also in Europe.

ILLUSTRATION: Grevillea 8: pl. 131, f. 4; Bolton, Gesichte 3: pl. 99, f. a; Boud. Ic. Myc. pl. 276.

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN.